Reading – Lesson 12 Study Guide

Story Names:  “The Earth Dragon Awakes”-historical fiction
              “Twisters”-informational text

Genre:
Historical Fiction-a story that is set in the past and tells about people, places, and events that did happen or could have happened.
Informational Text-gives information about a topic and usually includes visuals, such as maps and photographs with captions.

Vocabulary:
Constructed-built
Crushing-smashing
Tenement-an apartment building often poorly maintained
Possessions-things you own
Trembles-shakes
Wreckage-leftover bits of something that is ruined
Debris-pieces of broken things
Rubble-broken stones or bricks
Slab-a broad, flat piece
Timbers-large pieces of wood

Vocabulary Strategies:
Synonyms-words that have the same, or almost the same, meaning
Ex. Rubble and wreckage are synonyms, but they have slightly different meanings. Rubble typically refers to piles of stone and other materials from destroyed buildings, and wreckage refers to any broken things that have been wrecked.
Text-Based Comprehension:
**Sequence of Events**-the order in which events happen. Signal words such as *then, again, now, and when* help show the sequence.

**Conclusion**-a reasonable judgment you make after looking at the facts. Think about the characters’ words, actions, and thoughts to figure out something the author doesn’t tell you.

**Generalization**-a conclusion that is based on a small amount of information and that may or may not be true in all cases.

**Word Choice**-the author’s use of exact words in writing. Word choice helps readers imagine how characters feel and what events are like.

Grammar: **Possessive Nouns**
**Possessive Noun**-a noun that shows ownership
**Apostrophe**-punctuation used to show possession

**Singular Possessive Noun**-shows ownership of an object by one person or thing.
Adding *apostrophe s* to a singular noun makes it possessive.

Ex. the dragon’s scales

**Plural Possessive Noun**-shows ownership by more than one person or thing. When a plural noun ends with –s, adding an apostrophe makes it possessive.
When plural nouns do not end in –s, such as men and children, add –‘s to make the word possessive.

Ex. boxes’ lids
women’s choir
schools’ teams
horses’ manes